

DEBATES IN THE SENATE.

The debates in the senate on the Mexican question have been of extraordinary interest and importance, and cannot fail to have a wide influence on the politics of the country. The chief characters of these debates are the position taken by Mr. Calhoun, the patriotic ground of Mr. Cass, and the demagoguism of John P. Hale.

Mr. Calhoun has not only continued the course he has been so deeply regretted by many of his old political friends, but manifests a determination to make the breach still wider. He assails the administration for having brought on the war, opposes its prosecution, and advocates the adoption of a policy of non-interference with Mexico, which the President distinctly disavows, and which nobody on the floor of congress stands up to propose. Great are the abilities of the distinguished statesman, his points will be triumphantly met by the democratic senators. No fine drawn reasoning can purvey the strong array of facts that throw the onus of the war where it belongs, on to the shoulders of the enemy; and though Mr. Calhoun may not see it, yet the time plan would not only be unjust to our brilliant army, but tend to prolong the war. It is gratifying, however, to see that Mr. Calhoun still holds on to the principles of indemnity. Last year the indemnity line he proposed would have taken in New Mexico and California; in his last speech he has not pointed out any definite line; but, judging from the ground he then took, the policy of this country ought to be towards Mexico one that would not weaken or humiliate her, but make her a stronger and more powerful nation.

Mr. Cass has proved a strong champion of the vigorous prosecution of the war. His speech on the 10th of January, 1847, is one worthy of his high reputation, and must be regarded by men of all parties as sound and conclusive. It portrayed, in simple and truthful language, the reasons of our arms, and the necessity of sending additional aid to the handful (20,000) of brave men in the midst of a hostile population of eight or ten millions; and more especially as the recent orders of the government to draw support from the enemy's country have just reached the generals in command, and may lead to new military efforts on the part of the enemy. One source of revenue is the mines of Mexico, and it is in contemplation to turn the revenue derived from the Mexican government from those mines into our treasury. Now, when this is considered, well does General Cass contend that the money the additional troops will cost ought to be regarded as light as dust, compared with the life-blood of the brave men in Mexico; and that nothing can justify the nation's representatives in expending our citizens to unnecessary peril. The strain taken by Mr. Cass is one that comes up to the mark of the expectations of the country, and the hearts of all true patriots will bid him good speed in maintaining it.

The course of John P. Hale corresponds with his electioneering professions. He rose to his present position by the abolition ladder, and he manifests an intention not to kick this ladder under him; and though he boasts that he had not read the message of the President when he made his speech, a little reflection will show that it was not necessary for his legislative purposes. He for years has been playing the demagogue, and having on hand his caucuses, speeches, and stories, and brave sayings, he can, even without the usual labor of research, deliver any quantity of them in the senate. He has no sense, or heart, or head, or tongue, or do not rightly estimate public sentiment at the north on this question, may feel startled at the boldness of John's tongue, or be amazed that one of his culture should ever find himself where he is. There is only one danger about Hale—that an opposition, which he most court, may diminish his importance, and thus diminish the dignity of his party. Nothing would suit him better than to be persecuted. One thing is as true as the shining of the sun—in so far as Hale, Giddings, or their associates advocate any interference with the rights of the states; in so far as their course tends to create sectional antipathies or unfriendly relations between the states, they have been at home to sympathize with them. The abolitionists, of course, will cheer them on; but the good sense, downcast patriotism, and self-judgment of nine tenths of the citizens, of all other parties at the north, will condemn their suicidal course. For the sake of the honor of the country—for the sake of our brave army—for the sake of humanity—it is to be hoped that the patriotic congress in both branches will go steadily forward in a vigorous prosecution of the war. Let the enemy run, above all other things, let the country be firm, united, and resolved, come what may, to have INDEMNITY for the past and SECURITY for the future.—[Boston Post.]

Tennessee. The democratic state convention met in Nashville on the 8th, and nominated W. T. Brown, of Memphis, and George W. Rodes, of Cleveland, presidential electors for the state at large; and L. C. Hays, Henry H. South, Samuel A. Smith, H. M. Watson, W. L. Yerby, Edwin A. Kneib, Henry H. Southworth, J. G. Harris, and J. A. Garrison, for electors at large. The majority and minority districts elected making nominations, preparing to refer the matter to their constituents, in district elections. A list of delegates was also appointed to the national convention. The assembly was addressed by Gov. Brown and others, the ablest democrats of the state.

Florida. A democratic meeting was held in Tallahassee on the 4th, which resulted in the favor of the President and the administration, and that George M. Davis, James Buchanan, and others, who in opposition to a strong current of northern sentiment, have taken ground against the Wilcox Provision, are entitled to thanks of the people of the state. That in forming a political association with the north, southern men should rather expect themselves with the party whose laws (Polk, Wadsworth and Buchanan) and a respectable portion of whose members are opposed to the Wilcox provision than with the other party, all of whose prominent statesmen and nearly all of whose members are in favor of this unconstitutional and mischievous principle.

Harvard College. There was a meeting of the corporation of Harvard College in the senate chamber yesterday. Gov. B. presiding. President Everett read the annual report, and the examining committee made there a report on the observatory, by John Quincy Adams, and appointed by him Chief Justice of the United States, does not alter the fact.

True, Mr. Hamilton had the confidence of Washington to some extent, and because he approved of his bill for a Bank, and other measures, which Jefferson and Randolph deemed unconstitutional, it was suggested by some that he might be favorable to Hamilton's federal principles, but he never owned him as being such, neither was he associated with him. He was never at the head of any party that did not embrace

A Portland whig print don't believe that at heart there is any difference between Messrs. Clay and Corwin. That's a bitter remark.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, MAINE, JANUARY 25, 1848.

"The Union—it must be preserved."

THE GOSPEL BANNER, Y. FEDERALISM.

In the last Banner, Mr. Drew acknowledges our "correction" correct, and admits that "General Hubbard was an old-fashioned Democrat, and as such supported John Q. Adams," and he should have added, "supposing him a democrat, as he professed to be," for to be called a Federalist, which he knew would have "the few govern the many," offended the General as much as it seems to offend Mr. Drew.

In our correction of the Banner, we stated that—

"Hamilton and Adams were old-fashioned Federalists. They doubted the capacity of the people for self-government, and consequently were in favor of what was called a strong government—the few must govern the many." Mr. Drew, we believe claims the honor of being a graduate of this school.

Mr. Drew asks for proof "that the old-fashioned Federalists, (not the last war Federalists) as a general class, or even that the two men, Hamilton and Adams, doubted the capacity of the people for self-government." Well, then, published sentiments shall be the proof. He then inquires, "Did not Hamilton do more than any other man—more than even Madison or Jay—to convince the common people of their ability to govern themselves through that Constitution?" and says, "It is a slander to say that he was opposed to our Constitution." But, why make this statement? We never said "that he was opposed to the present Constitution." We know very well that he was a Delegate of New York to the convention which met at Philadelphia to frame a Constitution of the United States. It is also well known that in the convention which framed the federal constitution, he preferred a government more akin to the monarchial, but a constitution to that effect could not pass that body, and it was with great difficulty that a constitution could be framed to which all the Delegates would assent; but they at length succeeded, and Madison and Hamilton were probably the chief oracles and artificers of the constitution, and when adopted, he did all in his power to secure its adoption by the people—not to convince the common people of their ability to govern themselves through the constitution, but to adopt it, and then by it, he would have the few govern the many.

Mr. Drew says, "to affirm that John Adams doubted the capacity of the people for self-government, is another slander." We judge him by his own words. We know that both Hamilton and Adams were in favor of our country's independence, and were patriotic in their efforts to secure it, but they would have their government controlled by the few, the right of suffrage confined to the few, honestly believing, perhaps, that a government of the few over the many, "what was called a strong government," not that we consider it so—was the best for the country. And in answer to Mr. Drew's remarks, we would say that we are favorable to a "strong government," a government of the people, the many as well as the few, which Republicans have always considered the standard in the world.

But to make himself, with his Hamiltonian Federalism, appear to better advantage, Mr. D. with no little vanity, claims himself with the Washington's Warriors, and others as though they approved it, and charges us with falsely accusing them with advocating amendments "the few must govern the many." But we deny making the charge. Washington was not at the head of the federal party, as Mr. Drew would have his readers believe; and it could hardly be said that there was any distinct party, the people all supporting Washington. During the Revolution there was a clear line of opinion upon some points, and the elements that were to compose the Federal and Republican parties existed; yet they were not distinct, and the two parties were not fully drawn until the Federalists came between Adams and Hamilton. Hamilton and Washington, was always regarded as the head of the Federal and Jefferson as the head of the Republican party. The Federalists favored an unlimited extension of the Constitution, so that they could adopt any measure they pleased; they thought by increasing the Constitution allowed; and the Republicans a strict construction, and would favor any measure which the very letter of the Constitution did not sanction; and between these parties there has always been this distinction.

Now, if Mr. Drew is of the old Federal school, then he is of the party that has ever favored the sentiment that "the few must govern the many." Mr. Drew challenges us to quote such a sentiment from his writings; this we cannot do; and we never accused him of harboring such a sentiment; but that he claimed to be of the school or party that did. The professions of regard for the people, made by the Federalists, generally read well on paper, but nearly all of their most important measures go to favor the few at the expense of the many. And to associate with the federal party the Washingtons, and Warrens, that never belonged to it, and John Marshall, a member of Jefferson's Cabinet, and appointed by him Chief Justice of the United States, does not alter the fact.

True, Mr. Hamilton had the confidence of Washington to some extent, and because he approved of his bill for a Bank, and other measures, which Jefferson and Randolph deemed unconstitutional, it was suggested by some that he might be favorable to Hamilton's federal principles, but he never owned him as being such, neither was he associated with him. He was never at the head of any party that did not embrace

the whole people, nor did he favor the speculative banking systems afterwards advocated by the federal party. On the contrary, he was opposed to them, as his letter to Thomas Stowe, dated Feb. 18, 1797, plainly shows. Though he approved Hamilton's bill, yet not as a "political machine."

As Mr. Drew accuses us of slander, we will now prove that we are not guilty, by an appeal to the writings of Mr. Hamilton and other Federalists themselves.

First, Mr. Hamilton. He openly declared his banking system to be "A POLITICAL MACHINE," and he expressly stated to General Washington, that this mode of bringing the government funds to operate on classes was indispensable, and that "the unloading of his funding system," would bring the government into contempt with the description of men, who are, in any society, the only firm supporters of government." In a word, it was Gen. Hamilton's firm conviction, that the money and credit of the government must be used to pamper to the interest of the richer and money dealing classes, to purchase their support for the government he intended to establish, independently of the democracy of numbers. It was his avowed doctrine, that corruption was necessary, as in the Parliament of England, to secure majorities in Congress to maintain executive measures against the popular will. He thought the government could not safely repose on the popular will, and he boldly and openly instituted a connection between the banks and the government, that the former might apply the revenues of the latter to the purposes of corruption; to control the majority of the people whom he considers "their own worst enemies." This shows plainly that he would favor the few, that he doubted the capacity of the masses, and that if they were "their own worst enemies," they were of course incapable of self-government.

The following will show the opinion of John Adams on Hamiltonian Federalism. He says, "The four federal papers [of the old-fashioned Federal school, published in Boston] are under the happy name of an oligarchy of pure-blooded speculators, as depicted in the thirty tyrants of Adams."

"Hamilton and other vile planks have chosen the majority into the hands of those who would shew in foreign, and in British history did their mother conceive them."

"Certain presses are under the control of an aristocracy of bankers, led by the nose by an oligarchy of Shylocks, all sycophants to Britain."

A war with France, an alliance with England, and Alexander Hamilton, the Father of their speculative system, at the head of our Army and the State, were their lucky horse, their vision of sovereign power."

The funding system and banking system, which are the work of the Federalists, have introduced more corruption and injustice, for what I know, than any other one cause."

Thus spoke John Adams in 1808-9, in letters to William Cunningham. He was perfectly acquainted with the principles upon which the federal party was founded, and the movements and doings of that party, in those days and prior, no one will deny. He felt championed at the course which some of the federal leaders had pursued in relation to himself, and under this state of feeling, he unhesitatingly in private letters to his friend Cunningham. He wrote not for publication, but he could have had no motive for misrepresentation at any rate, we have no doubt he told the truth in regard to the federal party at that time. Neither will Mr. Drew have for his ally, the (Mr. Adams) was a patriot of as pure a heart as ever lived."

It is said that Mr. Hamilton greatly weakened the federal party by supporting a number of the measures for the Treasury, and by joining a President Adams, whose administration he disapproved, and whose fitness for office he questioned."

The people were of the same opinion, and refused to elect him and also Mr. Hamilton's ally, Mr. John Jay, an old-fashioned Republican. Mr. Jay was elected President in place of the Federalists with Hamilton at their head. Mr. Drew, we presume, will not question the opinion of these pure-hearted men (Hamilton and Adams) had of each other, and of the federal party.

The old federal party, of which Hamilton was the head, opposed to Jeffersonian Republicanism, was the federal party of the first war, and to make a distinction between them, as Mr. Drew attempts to do, is all unbecomingly. He says that was said of Jefferson and others by the leaders of this party:

"You have repeated what I once in a COWARD, [Jefferson] and a knave, [Hamilton] said, and that every man must do that, and that this was said during the first war, and that the result was like the case of liberty of speech, and your country—were you and mine with respect to the federal party of your indignation from you—and you shall be compensated."

"Give ear no longer to the system of the democracy and Jeffersonian liberty. It is a cursed doctrine, adopted by traitors and recommended by cowards."

Such were the opinions of "old-fashioned Federalists," of Jefferson and "old-fashioned Republicans."

The Constitution) own making."—Vt. Watchman, Dec. 1813.

"A good proportion of the people of this State viewed the measure as unnecessary and UNNECESSARY."—Gov. Strong, in his message to the Massachusetts Legislature, 1814.

Now for the proof of what we said of Hamilton, Adams, and old-fashioned Federalists:

"All communities must divide themselves into two classes, one the rich and the well born, the other, the mass of the people." "The voice of the people has been said to be the voice of God, and however generally this maxim has been quoted and believed, it is not true in the fact."

"The people are turbulent and changing; they seldom judge or determine right. GIVE, therefore, to the FIRST CLASS a distinct, permanent share in the Government. They will check the unsteadiness of the second."

"Let one body of the Legislature be constituted during good behavior, on LIFE."

"And let me observe that an Executive is less dangerous to the liberties of the people when in office DURING LIFE, than for seven years."—Gen. Alexander Hamilton.

There, is it not true that Hamilton "doubted the capacity of the people for self-government," and favored the sentiment that "the few must govern the many?"

"The Poor are destined to labor, and the Rich are qualified for superior stations."—John Adams.

Would not Mr. Adams have the rich, "the few," "qualified for superior stations," govern the poor, the many? And if the rich only are "qualified for superior stations," does he not doubt the capacity of the many, the people, for self-government? Do we "slander" Mr. A.?

A few more federal sayings—old-fashioned:

"Free suffrage is a curse to my people."

"The chance of obtaining a good ruler by birth is full as good, if not better than the chance of obtaining one by an election of the people."

"Our Republic was manifestly founded on a mistake, on a supposed existence of sufficient political virtue in the people."

"Is there in human affairs an occasion of profligate more shameful or more contagious than a general election? Every spring gives birth and wings to this epidemic mischief."

"Fisher Ames, an old-fashioned Federalist of the Hamiltonian school."

"The great mass of the people are, and always must be, very incompetent judges of the qualifications necessary for the Chief Magistrate of a Great Nation."—Noah Webster, old-fashioned Federalist.

"It would seem, therefore, to be the part of wisdom to found government on property." "Let government take care of the rich and the rich will take care of the poor."—Webster.

"Our Republican Government is the worst Government on the face of God's earth."—Abolot Lawrence.

These are the sentiments of the leaders of the old-fashioned federal party, and who will pretend that they did not doubt the capacity of the people for self-government, and really favor the few? And if so, the party that supported them generally did the same thing.

The doctrine of the federal party has ever been to restrict the number of voters to men of property. They have ever detested the poor, capacity, intelligence and virtue of the people; and hence would constitute government so as to have it control the people, rather than be the expression of the popular will. It was this distrust of the people which led Hamilton, Adams, Ames, and others, to extol the British Government as the best government ever devised by the wit of man, and to compare a democracy or a democratic government to an African or a wild beast.

It was this distrust of the people which led the federal party to support the John and Sedition Laws; that caused the Hartford Convention, regardless of the popular will, and declared it "unbecoming a moral and religious people to tolerate the rights of our fellow-citizens," and that it was not considered "incumbent on us to interfere to the contrary to liberty." The cause of Federalism is not to exist, even long, until we can use the word man in its broad sense—but man, and quite a few men, compared with the great host. It would make some exceedingly foolish, though by so doing it did make many very poor. It would create privileged classes—certain families, and divide society into classes of "gentlemen and sycophants," the well-born and ill-born. It does not in our time diminish the capability of man, in masses to govern themselves, but the doctrine that the mass are incapable of self-government, and that hence a few should govern the whole. These may be considered the leading traits or fundamental principles of Federalism; and they show, to some extent, its nature. It trusts not in humanity, but in titles, in privileged orders, and in wealth.

Thus have we written, not wholly in reply to Mr. Drew, for it was not required, but to show fully what Federalism was, that the reader might be able to judge better what it is—and it is a remarkable fact that the description that Mr. Adams gave of it to Mr. Cunningham, in his time, is applicable to the same party now.

But in justice to Mr. Drew, we cheerfully state that he denies that he is a graduate of this political school, and says he "was always a Republican of the old school."

"After our outside form had been worked off, and consequently too late for correction, we were informed that there was an error of ten dollars in the second account of P. L. Rice, Esq. The error occurred accidentally in copying the original account."

"The proceedings of the Teachers' Association are unavoidably crowded out this week."

In the treasury of one of the monarchs of Persia was found a vase with the following inscription in gold:—He who has no wealth has no credit; he who has not an obedient wife has no respect; he who has no offspring, has no strength; he who has none of these, lives free from every care."

AVOW YOUR PRINCIPLES.

Who has not cause to lament the strange situation which could induce the sincere of his own party to desert their dearest principles and seek to elevate that man whose only recommendation is, that he has never expressed any opinion at all? Yet we not unfrequently hear it said in reference to candidates for office, "He has never taken sides, therefore, he must be popular!" This distrust of our principles will but little increase the admirers of Democracy. When candidates are to be nominated, we have seen with regret that those who have labored hard and long in the ranks of Democracy laid aside for men whose voices in behalf of the people, ignorance, cowardice, or cunning has ever hushed.

We always regret this course, as it is unjust to the honest champions of Democracy, and injurious to the interests of the people, and too much in imitation of their opposers. "It will not do," says an expediency gentleman, "to nominate Mr. A., as our candidate for the Legislature, or Congress, or President," as the case may be—"Why not?" asks an honest Democrat. "Why he has advocated our principles so long and ably that he has become unpopular. We must have some other man, not so prominent, upon which all can unite." "No such man as you wish," replies the other, "shall have my support. He, and he only, will get my vote who has openly and universally supported these we all profess, whose views and sentiments are universally known. If we are sincere in our professions, if our principles are pure, then he is the best man for office who has committed himself upon them, and is most zealous and effective in their support, and it is but just that he should be thus honored—he has long borne the brunt of the battle, a battle by no means uninteresting, and now our support of him will be an honorable recompense. We condemn our principles when we drop their advocates. In my opinion, the open and avowed friends of every party are much more honorable than the avowed advocates of neither, and I should much rather vote for the open ally than the sly office-seeking neutral."

At this time it is exceedingly desirable that Democracy should continue to triumph. But next to true political principles, the success of a party depends upon the character of their candidates for office, and the ignorance or carelessness which many otherwise good Democrats have manifested in relation to this fact has tended as much as any other thing to retard the progress of Democracy in this country. It is natural for every party, as numerous as ours, to embrace some men who seem to think the goal of the whole community is so inseparably connected with their own, that they cannot serve their country only as they serve themselves. Hence we find them ready to resort to any means, however contemptible, to practice any deception, and to trample upon the rights of any individual, however deserving, in order to elevate themselves; and every principle they ask is enforced by the plea of "public good." There is yet another class who claim to be of us, equally as ardent as the true Democrats; we mean the neutral Democrats who prudently think the middle safe course. They are a little for abolitionists, a little for whigs, a little for every thing but honesty of purpose and correctness of principle, and all this according to their definition of the phrase for "public good." Thus they fill the warm impulses of virtue by the cold calculating cry of policy and expediency; and succeed for a while, especially when they can get the disaffected, and one or two unprincipled parties, united in their favor, but soon their just indignation of the people awakens to their desert.

Surrounded as we are by avowed enemies and concealed traitors, we can do nothing unless we honestly and universally throw ourselves upon our principles, and adhere to them most strictly at all times, and in every circumstance. We should then, if we wish the principle of Democracy to govern, select those men who have ever proved themselves the most faithful and unswerving advocates of those principles; men not only and thoroughly Democrats, but men who are not hesitatingly to select candidates for office, but now is the time, when from excitement to study principles and learn that the officers of the army of whatever party, with great unanimity, attribute the prolongation of the war to our party faults; that the sentiment of the opposition press and leaders are greedily promulgated by the Mexicans among the people there; and the impression prevails among them that a majority of the people of the United States are opposed to the war, and determined to bring it to a close. The officers further remarked, if congress had voted the necessary supplies as soon as possible after its meeting, it would have had the happiest effect in Mexico, and in all probability would have secured an early peace.—Union.

THE MINES OF MEXICO. A letter from Mexico of 1st December says—"A foreign gentleman here, largely interested in mining operations and a resident for 27 years in Mexico, lately told me that the mines were never at any period so productive as at present. Taking the annual produce at \$5,000,000 dollars, three per cent—the sum exacted by the government—amounts to \$150,000 dollars. This is an important item in a budget. The mine of Real del Monte, thirty leagues from here, pays the government monthly 5000 dollars."

Canada. The triumph of liberal principles in the neighboring colony is decided and cheering. Mr. La Fontaine and Mr. Holmes's majority over the ministerial candidates in the city of Montreal is 1000! The 10th of Jan. 14, says—

"It is now almost certain that Upper Canada will give a liberal majority; it is quite certain that, population as a basis, it will give a large majority. And in the House the liberals will have a majority of about 25, exclusive of the loose fish or camp followers, which swell it to about 40."

REFORMED MEDICAL PRACTICE. Professor Finney, of Oberlin, has lately gone through a regular course of typhus fever, and recovered without the use of any medicine or stimulus whatever. It is said that for fourteen days he tasted of nothing but cold water.

FURTHER FROM MEXICO.

The New Orleans papers of the 8th inst. announced the arrival of the frigates catenago at Pensacola, with advices from Vera Cruz to the 27th ult. no later than previous arrivals.

The views of the new Congress to assemble at Queretaro, are objects of speculation, but it is not known whether their voices are for peace or war.

The people are undoubtedly for pacific action for they feel the difference between making money off an invading army, and being compelled to contribute to its support.

Gen. Scott has arrested every current of Mexican revenue, and turned it into the army chest. This is the true way to compel submission and lead to eventual pacification.

There is hardly a reference to Santa Anna in the news, and nothing as to his whereabouts or doings.

The columns ordered to advance upon the mining districts, have not moved; at least I see no such assertion.

The police of the capital is better than it had been since its occupation by our arms. Crime is promptly punished, both in the ranks and among the citizens. The only fear to be entertained is that the withdrawal of our troops or the occupation of distant points, may induce the persons to recommence their depredations.

The road between Vera Cruz and Mexico is as unobstructed now as it was before the commencement of the war. Robberies are committed, but not to a greater than when Cushing, Thompson, and others, had their baggage filled by brigands.

THE DISSENTIONS OF THE GENERALS. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American writes as follows, his letter being dated Friday—

The President has this day ordered a Court of Inquiry for the purpose of investigating the charges against General Pillow and Col. Duncan, which have been preferred by Gen. Scott. After that investigation has terminated the Court is directed to inquire into the charges preferred against General Scott by General Worth.

The charges against Gen. Worth submitted by the commanding General, have been dismissed by the President.

The Court is directed to assemble at Perote, at as early a day as the members can convene. It is to consist of General Townson, Paymaster General, as president, and General Cushing and General Butler, of Louisiana. Gen. Townson will start for Mexico on Monday.

The selection of Gen. Townson as an assembly in Courts Marshal, and will doubtless lead to difficulty. This office of paymaster general is a civil one, which might be conferred on any individual in private life and he hold no rank in the regular line of the army.

The command of the army in Mexico will necessarily devolve on Gen. Butler of Kentucky, he being the officer next in rank to Gen. Scott, whose presence will be required at the court of inquiry.

The idea of recalling Scott is abandoned for the present, but it may be renewed.

The General's Recd.—Under date of Washington Jan. 18, the N. Y. Journal of Commerce writes—

"The rumor which has been revived, that Gen. Scott has been recalled, is incorrect. Gen. Townson has gone to Mexico to act as president of a court of inquiry, in relation to the charges a naturally preferred by several officers—Gen. Pillow, Gen. Scott and Col. Duncan. The charges brought by Gen. Scott against Gen. Worth have not been received here. Of course, it cannot be true that Gen. Worth has been restored to his command. It is probable that the court of inquiry has orders to investigate that matter also. The court of inquiry will consist of Gen. Townson, Gen. Cushing and Col. Belknap.

In case the difficulties should increase on account of these funds, it is said that General Scott, Worth and Pillow, will be recalled, and that a court martial will be held to try Gen. Taylor will be the president. The course which Gen. Scott is pursuing, meets, it is said, the entire approbation of the government. In pursuance of the plan which he devised, and which the President confirmed, he has already taken possession of important places in the interior, and is supposed a "jail-bait tariff," of duties on internal trade.

What they think in the Army.—Accounts are pouring in upon us from the army, respecting the opinion of the officers upon the best mode of carrying on the war and obtaining a prompt and honorable peace. We have conversed with some of the officers who have arrived in this city. Their views are as follows:—Of opinion in favor of the war. We understand it is an intelligent officer who has arrived this week from the city of Mexico, that he does not know an officer who, whatever may be his desire to return to the United States, hesitates say that to withdraw the troops from Mexico, or to occupy a defensive line, would be the most direct means of prolonging the war.

The only plan for obtaining an early peace is a vigorous prosecution of the war. We further learn that the officers of the army of whatever party, with great unanimity, attribute the prolongation of the war to our party faults; that the sentiment of the opposition press and leaders are greedily promulgated by the Mexicans among the people there; and the impression prevails among them that a majority of the people of the United States are opposed to the war, and determined to bring it to a close. The officers further remarked, if congress had voted the necessary supplies as soon as possible after its meeting, it would have had the happiest effect in Mexico, and in all probability would have secured an early peace.—Union.

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COUNTY TREASURER'S EXHIBIT.

County of Oxford in account with Nathan M. Marble, Treasurer of said County.

Dr.	To amount paid on Jury Bills, \$1165 58	Dec. 22, 1846—By Cash rec'd of Levi Stowell, former Treasurer, \$3098 89	Cr.
	To amount of S. J. Court orders redeemed, 270 10	By Cash rec'd on County Tax, collected prior to 1847, 1892 16	
	To amount of Western District Court orders redeemed, 754 31	By Cash of the several towns on Tax for year 1847, 4141 09	
	To amount of County Commissioners' Court orders redeemed, 8977 50	By amount due from towns on Tax for 1847, 1789 47	
	To amount paid on Constable's Bills, 181 50	By amount due from State Treasurer, 118 69	
	To amount paid Job Prince, Judge of Probate—Salary, 200 00	By duty on Pedlar's Licenses, 69 00	
	To amount paid Geo. K. Shaw, Reg. of Probate—Salary, 550 00	By amount received of Attorneys as admission Fees, 100 00	
	To amount paid James Buchanan on Surplus Revenue, 16 00	By Cash rec'd of Clerk for Jury Fees, 91 00	
	To amount paid Alford Andrews on Bond, 240 00	By Cash rec'd of Justices for Fines, 13 12	
	To amount paid G. G. Waterhouse, by order of County Agent, 13 74	By Cash rec'd of Clerk, for costs on petition of Moses Patten & others, 28 10	
	To amount of Orders outstanding against the County, 1 25	By Cash rec'd of A. Shurdell, Jr., Jailor, for Costs, 7 75	
	To amount due the Law Library, 1411 76	By Cash received for duty on Commissioners' Criminal Bills, 25 00	
	To amount due Plantations on School Fund, 214 00	By Cash due from State Treasurer on Criminal Bills, 682 07	
	To amount due on Constable's Bills, 52 68		
	To amount of County Treasurer's Salary from Dec. 22, 1846, to January 1, 1848, 84 50		
		\$12231 45	
		9062 43	
		\$3169 02	
	Available funds in the Treasury January 1st, 1848,	\$3159 02	
		NATHAN M. MARBLE, TREASURER.	

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' ACCOUNTS.

COUNTY OF OXFORD TO JAMES BURBANK, Dr.

For services as County Commissioner.

Dec. 25, 1846—To extra travel from Paris through Dixfield to Gilead, on petition of I. N. Stanley & others, 27 miles, Locating one day on said petition, 2 50	
May 3, 1847—To amount paid for measuring roads, Travel from Gilead to Denmark and back, on petition of James Walker & others, 28 miles, Five days attendance on said petition, 9 50	
Paid for Ferriage, 20 cents—do. for Postage, 15 cents, 35	
	\$18 13

COUNTY OF OXFORD TO FRANCIS L. RICE, Dr.

For services as County Commissioner.

Dec. 25, 1846—To travel from Paris to Dixfield and back to Paris on petition of I. N. Stanley & others, fifty miles, One day attending on said petition, \$9 00	
June, 1847—To twelve days making Reports and Plans, Travel from Paris to Denmark and from Denmark to Paris, on petition of James Walker & others, thirty-four miles, Five days attending on said petition, 9 40	
May 3, " Paid for Stationery, 2 00	
" H. Pearson for measuring chain, 1 25	
" For Compass Staff, 20	
Four days attending on petition of R. Clay & others, not charged in my account at the last December Term, 10 00	
	\$66 94

COUNTY OF OXFORD TO JOHN REED, Dr.

For services as County Commissioner.

May, 3, 1847—To travel from Roxbury to Denmark and back, on petition of James Walker & others, one hundred and forty-four miles, Five days attending on said petition, 12 50	
Ferriages, 25 cents—Postage, 15 cents, 40	
	\$27 30

COUNTY OF OXFORD TO JAMES BURBANK, Dr.

For services as County Commissioner.

June 1, 1847—To travel from Roxbury to Jay and returning, one hundred miles, on petition of R. Wright & others, \$10 00	
Two days viewing, hearing parties and locating on said petition, 5 00	
Ferriage, twenty-five cents, 25	
June 29, " Travel from Gilead to Rumford, twenty-five miles, on petition of Timothy Walker, Agent of Rumford, 2 40	
Seven days viewing, hearing parties, and locating on said petition, and to paid for ferriage, twenty cents, 17 70	
July 7, " Travel from Paris to Albany and from Stoneham to Gilead, fifty miles, on petition of Agents of Albany and Stoneham, 5 00	
Four days viewing and hearing parties on said petition, 10 00	
Ferriage, twelve cents, 12	
	\$50 17

COUNTY OF OXFORD TO FRANCIS L. RICE, Dr.

For services as County Commissioner.

June 1, 1847—To travel from Paris to Jay and returning, 170 miles, on petition of R. Wright & others—Ferriages, twenty-two cents, 5 00	
Two days viewing, hearing parties, and locating, 5 00	
" 29, " Travel from Paris to Rumford, seventy miles, on petition of Timothy Walker, Agent of Rumford, 2 40	
Seven days viewing, hearing parties, and locating on said petition, and to paid for ferriage, twenty cents, 17 70	
July 7, " Travel from Paris to Albany and from Stoneham to Gilead, fifty miles, on petition of Agents of Albany and Stoneham, 5 00	
Four days viewing and hearing parties on said petition, 10 00	
Stationery, twenty-five cents, 25	
	\$50 17

COUNTY OF OXFORD TO JOHN REED, Dr.

For services as County Commissioner.

June 3d, 1847—To travel from Roxbury to Jay and back on petition of R. Wright and others, fifty miles, 10 00	
Two days locating, &c., on the above petition, 5 00	
Travel from Roxbury to Rumford and back on petition of Timothy Walker, Agent of Rumford, forty miles, 2 40	
Five days locating on said petition, 12 50	
Ferriage, sixteen cents, 16	
July 7, " Travel from Paris to Albany, on petition of Agents of Albany and Stoneham, twenty miles, 5 00	
Four days viewing on said petition, 10 00	
Travel from Stoneham to Roxbury, fifty miles, 2 40	
Ferriage, twelve cents, 12	
	\$50 17

COUNTY OF OXFORD TO JAMES BURBANK, Dr.

For services as County Commissioner.

Sept. 21, 1847—To travel from Gilead to Sebago and returning on petition of Committee of Sebago, one hundred miles, 10 00	
Two days viewing and hearing parties on same, 5 00	
Oct. 14, " Travel from Gilead to Byron and back, one hundred miles, 10 00	
Six days viewing, hearing and locating, on petition of S. C. Merrill & others, one hundred miles, 15 00	
Five days viewing, hearing and locating on same, 12 50	
Ferriage, twenty cents, 20	
" 26, " Travel from my house in Gilead to Moses Mason's in Gilead, and back, on petition of Moses Mason & others, fifteen miles, 2 40	
Five days viewing, hearing and locating on same, 12 50	
Three days viewing and hearing on same, 7 50	
Ferriage, twenty cents, 20	
Nov. 2, " Travel from Gilead to Dixfield and back on petition of P. C. Virgin & others, forty-eight miles, 4 80	
One day attending on same, 2 50	
" 16, " Travel from Gilead to Rumford and from Hallowell to Dixfield, on petition of R. B. Dunn & others, sixty miles, 6 00	
Ten days viewing on said petition, 25 00	
Five and 1-2 days locating on petition of Nathaniel Kinney & others, 19 75	

Dec. 1, 1847—Travel from E. Dixfield to Rumford, twenty miles, on petition of P. C. Virgin & others, Ferriage, twelve cents, 12	
Seven and one half days locating on said petition, Travel from Rumford to Gilead, twenty-four miles, 24 00	
Ferriage, eight cents, 8	
" 21, " Travel from Gilead to Wayne and back on petition of R. B. Dunn & others, one hundred and thirty miles, 13 00	
Six days hearing on said petition, 15 00	
Paid for ferriage, thirty cents, 30	
	\$197 26

COUNTY OF OXFORD TO FRANCIS L. RICE, Dr.

For services as County Commissioner.

Sept. 14, 1847—To travel from Porter to Sebago and back on petition of Committee of Sebago, forty miles, 4 00	
Two days viewing and hearing parties on same, 5 00	
Oct. 14, " Travel from Porter to Byron and back, one hundred and eighty miles, on petition of Seth Billington & others, 18 00	
Six days viewing, hearing parties and locating on same, 15 00	
Paid for ferriage, sixteen cents, 16	
Nov. 2, " Travel from Porter to Brownfield and returning, on petition of S. E. Merrill & others, fifteen miles, 1 50	
Five days viewing, hearing parties, and locating on same, 12 50	
Travel from Porter to Gilead and returning, one hundred miles, on petition of Moses Mason & others, 10 00	
Five days viewing, hearing parties, and locating on same, 12 50	
Travel from Porter to Dixfield and back, one hundred and fifty miles, on petition of Nathaniel Kinney & others, 15 00	
Three days viewing, and hearing parties on same, 7 50	
Ferriage, twenty cents, 20	
" 9, " Travel from Porter to Rumford and returning, one hundred and twenty-five miles, on petition of P. C. Virgin & others, 12 50	
Three days viewing and hearing parties on same, 7 50	
Travel from Porter to Rumford and from Hallowell to Dixfield, one hundred miles, on petition of R. B. Dunn & others, 25 00	
Ten days viewing on said petition, 25 00	
Ferriage, twenty cents, 20	
" 26, " Five and one half days locating on petition of Nathaniel Kinney & others, 13 75	

COUNTY OF OXFORD TO JOHN REED, Dr.

For services as County Commissioner.

Sept. 21, 1847—To travel from Roxbury to Byron and returning, on petition of Seth Billington & others, fourteen miles, One day attending on said petition, 1 14	
Travel from Roxbury to Sebago and returning, on petition of Town Committee, one hundred and forty miles, 14 00	
One day attending on said petition, 2 50	
Oct. 13, " Travel from Roxbury to Byron, and returning, on petition of Seth Billington & others, fourteen miles, 14 00	
Five days attending on said petition, 12 50	
Travel from Roxbury to Brownfield, and returning, on petition of S. B. Merrill & others, one hundred and sixty miles, 16 00	
Five days attending on said petition, 12 50	
Two ferriages, twenty cents, 20	
Nov. 2, " Travel from Roxbury to Dixfield, and returning, on petition of Nathaniel Kinney & others, forty miles, 4 00	
Three days attending on said petition, 7 50	
Travel from Roxbury to Rumford, and returning, on petition of P. C. Virgin & others, forty miles, 4 00	
Three days attending on said petition, 7 50	
Two ferriages, twenty cents, 20	
Dec. 1, " Travel from Roxbury to Rumford and from Hallowell to Dixfield, eighty miles, 16 00	
Ten days attending on said petition, 25 00	
Four ferriages, forty cents, 40	
" 27, " Six days locating on petition of Nathaniel Kinney & others, Travel from E. Dixfield to Rumford and from Rumford to Roxbury, on petition of P. C. Virgin & others, forty miles, 4 00	
Seven days locating on said petition, 17 50	
Two ferriages, twenty cents, 20	
Travel from Roxbury to Wayne, and returning, on petition of R. B. Dunn & others, eighty miles, 8 00	
Six days hearing on said petition, 15 00	
Two ferriages, twenty cents, 20	
	\$202 50

COUNTY OF OXFORD TO JOHN REED, Dr.

For services as County Commissioner.

Sept. 21, 1847—To travel from Roxbury to Byron and returning, on petition of Seth Billington & others, fourteen miles, One day attending on said petition, 1 14	
Travel from Roxbury to Sebago and returning, on petition of Town Committee, one hundred and forty miles, 14 00	
One day attending on said petition, 2 50	
Oct. 13, " Travel from Roxbury to Byron, and returning, on petition of Seth Billington & others, fourteen miles, 14 00	
Five days attending on said petition, 12 50	
Travel from Roxbury to Brownfield, and returning, on petition of S. B. Merrill & others, one hundred and sixty miles, 16 00	
Five days attending on said petition, 12 50	
Two ferriages, twenty cents, 20	
Nov. 2, " Travel from Roxbury to Dixfield, and returning, on petition of Nathaniel Kinney & others, forty miles, 4 00	
Three days attending on said petition, 7 50	
Travel from Roxbury to Rumford, and returning, on petition of P. C. Virgin & others, forty miles, 4 00	
Three days attending on said petition, 7 50	
Two ferriages, twenty cents, 20	
Dec. 1, " Travel from Roxbury to Rumford and from Hallowell to Dixfield, eighty miles, 16 00	
Ten days attending on said petition, 25 00	
Four ferriages, forty cents, 40	
" 27, " Six days locating on petition of Nathaniel Kinney & others, Travel from E. Dixfield to Rumford and from Rumford to Roxbury, on petition of P. C. Virgin & others, forty miles, 4 00	
Seven days locating on said petition, 17 50	
Two ferriages, twenty cents, 20	
Travel from Roxbury to Wayne, and returning, on petition of R. B. Dunn & others, eighty miles, 8 00	
Six days hearing on said petition, 15 00	
Two ferriages, twenty cents, 20	
	\$202 50

OXFORD COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' COURTS.

May Term, 1847.	
James Burbank, travel, 70 miles, 7 00; attendance 5 days, 12 50; Ferriage, 20 cents—\$19 70	
Francis L. Rice, " 100 " 10 00; " 5 " 12 50; " 20 " 25 00	
John Reed, " 80 " 8 00; " 5 " 12 50; " 20 " 25 00	
July 1847, adjourned Term	
James Burbank, travel, 22 miles, 2 20; attendance 1 day, 2 50; Ferriage, 8 cents, 8	
Francis L. Rice, " 22 " 2 20; " 1 " 2 50; " 8 " 8	
John Reed, " 40 " 4 00; " 1 " 2 50; " 10 " 10	
September Term, 1847.	
James Burbank, travel, 70 miles, 7 00; attendance 4 days, 10 00; Ferriage, 25 cents, \$18 25	
Francis L. Rice, " 100 " 10 00; " 4 " 10 00; " 20 " 20 00	
John Reed, " 80 " 8 00; " 4 " 10 00; " 20 " 20 00	
December, 1847, adjourned Term.	
James Burbank, travel, 70 miles, 7 00; attendance 5 days, 12 50; Ferriage, 20 cents—\$19 70	
Francis L. Rice, " 100 " 10 00; " 5 " 12 50; " 20 " 25 00	
John Reed, " 80 " 8 00; " 5 " 12 50; " 20 " 25 00	
America Thayer, " 8 " 80; " 2 " 5 00; " 5 80	

CLERK'S OFFICE, OXFORD COUNTY, JANUARY 6th, 1848. The foregoing accounts were severally made and sworn to by the respective Commissioners of said County and were severally examined, audited, and amount certified by the Clerk and County Attorney agreeably to law, and are truly copied by CHARLES ANDREWS, CLERK.

New Musical Publications
Asa Fitz.

The Parlor Harp & Boston Social Melodist.
CONTAINING a selection of the most popular English, German and American Melodist, Sec. Adm. Club. Andover, N. H. Boston, Mass. Chas. H. Adams, Jr. adapted to the Parlor Harp, Social Parties, High Schools and Musical Associations, arranged and harmonized four voices and the Piano-Forte.

The Common School Song Book, and American School Song Book.
Both containing a large collection of popular School Music.

The Multiplication Table.
Set to Music, on Cards.

The Primary School Song Book.
Containing a selection of Music, with exercises for little children.

These Books have had a large circulation in all the large towns and villages throughout New England, and are used at all the Teachers' Institutes in Mass., N. H., and Maine. The simplicity of the music, and the adaptation of the poetry, render them very desirable as text books for the introduction of music into our Schools.

For sale at the Book Store of
Paris Hill, Oct. 8, 1847. LENA WALTON, 6239

Pine Lumber.
3000 FEET Pine Lumber, suitable for Doors and Window Sash, for sale by W. E. GOODNOW, 87

THE SOUTH PARIS Manufacturing Company

HAVE on hand, and will continue to keep through the season, an extensive assortment of Cassimeres, Satinets, Filled Cloths, Linseys—Blanketing 2-1-4 yards wide—White, Green, Scarlet Yellow, Corbin and Wine Colored.

Flannels, and PRESSED CLOTH, for dresses. Manufactured expressly for their customers, which they will exchange for WOOL, on the most favorable conditions. No Cloths will be offered which are known to be defective, and full satisfaction will be made if any prove unsatisfactory.

JAMES DEERING, Agent.
South Paris, May 29, 1847.

SPECTACLES

A Good Assortment of Spectacles for persons of all ages may be found at the Store of the subscriber. Call and see.

Paris Hill, March 22, 1847. B. WALTON, 120

SAMUEL F. RAWSON, Deputy Sheriff, & Coroner, PARIS HILL, OXFORD COUNTY. All business by Mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to.—Feb. 11, 1848.

CONSUMPTION CURED!
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF
BUCHANAN'S
Hungarian Balm
OF LIFE.



THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR
COLDS, COUGHS, ASTHMA,
AND CONSUMPTION!

THE most celebrated and infallible remedy for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, or any form of Pulmonary Consumption, is the Hungarian Balm of Life, discovered by Dr. Buchanan of London, England, and first put into circulation in Great Britain and the continent of Europe, and introduced into the United States, under the immediate superintendence of the inventor.

TO THE CONSUMPTIVE.
Every family in the United States should be supplied with Buchanan's Balm of Life, and it is equally useful to counteract the tendency of the climate, but to be used as a preventive medicine in all cases of colds, coughs, spitting of blood, pain in the side and chest, irritation and soreness of the lungs, bronchitis, difficulty of breathing, hectic fever, night sweats, emaciation and general debility, asthma, influenza, hoarse cough, and croup.

DR. WARREN'S
SARSAPARILLA, TOMATO, AND WILD
CHERRY
Physical Bitters.
At 50 cts. per bottle.

SARSAPARILLA, TOMATO, AND WILD CHERRY Bitters have now become a standard medicine, universally approved by Physicians as a safe, speedy and effective remedy for Scrophulous and Venereal diseases, liver complaints, costiveness, weak and sore stomach, ulcers and running sores, swelling of the limbs, pain in the bones, tumours in the throat, rheumatic affections, scurvy, erysipelas, eruptions on the face or body, cancerous sores, King's evil, chronic catarrh, leprosy, debility, headache, dizziness, yellow complexion, and all those disorders which arise from the disease of Mercury, or from an impure taint in the blood, no matter how acquired.

DR. UPHAM'S
Vegetable Internal Remedy
FOR THE PILES!
A Cure for Life Secured.

DR. UPHAM'S INTERNAL REMEDY for the cure of Piles, inflammation of the Liver and Spleen, indigestion, nervous and rheumatic affections, and all those disorders which arise from the disease of Mercury, or from an impure taint in the blood, no matter how acquired.

CURE FOR LIFE GUARANTEED.
The Vegetable Pile Remedy, invented by Dr. A. J. Upham, is a safe and certain cure for all cases of Piles, whether internal or external, and is equally effective in the cure of hemorrhoids, and all those disorders which arise from the disease of Mercury, or from an impure taint in the blood, no matter how acquired.

DR. UPHAM'S
Vegetable Internal Remedy
FOR THE PILES!
A Cure for Life Secured.

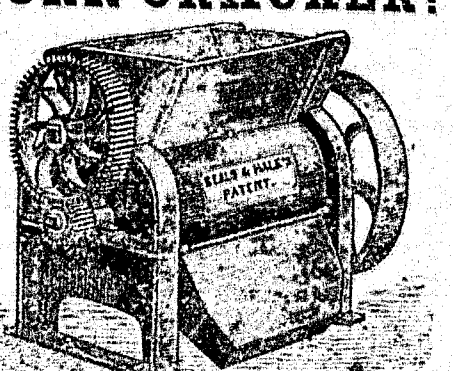
DR. UPHAM'S INTERNAL REMEDY for the cure of Piles, inflammation of the Liver and Spleen, indigestion, nervous and rheumatic affections, and all those disorders which arise from the disease of Mercury, or from an impure taint in the blood, no matter how acquired.

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DR. UPHAM'S
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A Cure for Life Secured.

DR. UPHAM'S INTERNAL REMEDY for the cure of Piles, inflammation of the Liver and Spleen, indigestion, nervous and rheumatic affections, and all those disorders which arise from the disease of Mercury, or from an impure taint in the blood, no matter how acquired.

Important to Millers & Mill Owners
BEAL & MALL'S
PATENT IMPROVED
CORN CRACKER.



A NEW AND SUPERIOR INVENTION
For Cracking Corn and Cobs previous to
passing through mill-stones.

For Grinding the same suitable for Process-
ing. And also, for Cracking Corn
alone, suitable for Hominy, and
the use of Stalks.

THIS valuable invention surpasses all others of the kind, in Compactness, Durability, Utility, and Economy. It is a simple machine, and its height, when set up for use, is two feet eleven inches, which is much less than the common vertical mill. It will wear out with the same usage longer than three of those now in use, and grind more Corn and Cobs to the same degree of fineness, not leaving the Corn coarser than the Corn, as is the case with other machines, especially of a horizontal kind. It will do what the Corn is damp, or very green, without clogging, which no other mill will do. It is generally used by a four-horse belt—it may be driven by gear, however, without inconvenience—by which Cobs and Corn are cracked faster than one run of stones can grind them. It is also assisted by experienced millers, and any run of stones will grind at least one-fourth faster and finer when the Corn is cut up in this manner, than they otherwise would. And Corn is cracked in a superior manner for stable use, at the rate of six bushels an hour—This machine is a saving of Economy in Power, Time and Money, as well as convenience to the miller. To the value of the above statements, we annex the following certificates, signed from a large number which have been kindly furnished us.

Worcester, Dec. 8, 1846.
Messrs. Beal & Co., Gentlemen:—Having had one of your Corn Crackers in use in our mill for several months past, and finding it to be the best mill for Cobs and Corn that we have ever seen or used, we take pleasure in stating that we have not the time by the way, we have never seen or used a Corn Cracker, and we are now using your machine, and we think it is quite a saving to us, and we are now using your machine, and we think it is quite a saving to us, and we are now using your machine, and we think it is quite a saving to us.

ROBERT S. SIMPSON.
Lowell, Dec. 15, 1846.
To Messrs Beal & Co., Gentlemen:—Having had one of your Corn Crackers in use in our mill for several months past, and finding it to be the best mill for Cobs and Corn that we have ever seen or used, we take pleasure in stating that we have not the time by the way, we have never seen or used a Corn Cracker, and we are now using your machine, and we think it is quite a saving to us, and we are now using your machine, and we think it is quite a saving to us.

WILLIAM BEAL,
At Adams's Steam Mill, Adams St., Lowell, Mass.

GRIMES'S PATENT SHUT MILL.
Also, for the sale of
PLATT'S PATENT UNIVERSAL IMPROVED
GHOST MILLS.

And Rights for the same in the counties of Rockingham, Merrimack, Strafford and Belknap, New Hampshire, and Essex County, Mass.

The above machines are for sale to be supplied to all previous inventors. July 27, 1847. if 12

THE SOUTH PARIS
MANUFACTURING COMPANY

OFFER to the Trade, at WHOLESALE, their various styles of WOOLLENS, at a trifling advance from the cost of manufacture, and for less prices than the same quality of goods can be obtained in the Boston or other markets.

For sale by J. K. HARRISON, Paris Hill, Boston, Nov. 29, 1847. J. K. HARRISON, Paris Hill, Boston, Nov. 29, 1847.

Stove Furnel!